

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey  
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report  
of

Nance County, Nebraska

prepared for

Nebraska State Historical Society

State Historic Preservation Office

by

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## INTRODUCTION



**Fig. 1: Andrews Commercial Block, 1901-1907, Belgrade, Nebraska, (NC01-001).**

### Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas to over 50,000 recorded properties. The 1991/92 NEHBS completed the preliminary fieldwork in all Nebraska counties.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

### **National Register**

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and those who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties-- whether districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects--are architecturally or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community's park, a main street, or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as Independence Hall or Gettysburg Battlefield.

To qualify for listing, properties must be at least fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

### **Tax Incentive Program**

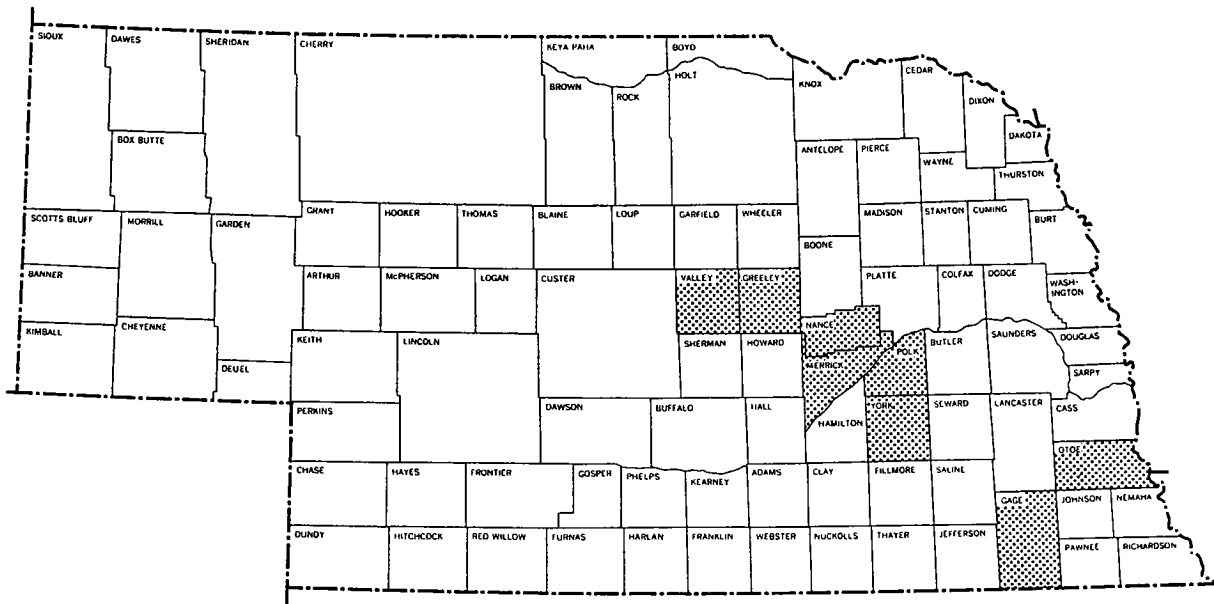
Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

### **Review and Compliance**

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance," Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

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### Loess Hills, Central Plains and Southeast Survey Area

The architectural research firm of Save America's Heritage was selected by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Loess Hills, Central Plains, and Southeast NEHBS. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in eight central and southeast Nebraska counties: Valley, Greeley, Nance, Merrick, Polk, York, Gage and Otoe. Initiated in September, 1991, the survey was completed in the summer of 1992. The Loess Hills, Central Plains, and Southeast NEHBS project completed the NESHPO's plan for preliminary statewide coverage by 1991-92.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic material resources extant in the southeast and central Nebraska region. Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of historic properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Nance County has accomplished this goal by identifying a total of 97 historic properties considered eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals, several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

### Historic Integrity

To qualify for NEHBS recordation, a property must retain its historic integrity. Integrity is the unimpaired ability of a property to convey its significance. Evaluating integrity is sometimes subjective, but is always grounded in the understanding of a buildings physical features and how they relate to its significance. For reconnaissance-level surveys, this generally means that a building must retain its original appearance

from the period of significance. Historic properties either retain their integrity or they do not. To evaluate the integrity of historic buildings, the National Register has defined seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These aspects were considered by the survey team in evaluating Nance County properties for NEHBS recordation. A total of 447 properties in Nance County retained sufficient integrity for preliminary survey. These 447 properties were added to an existing database of 24 properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO. The following table outlines the numerical results of the Nance County Historic Buildings Survey. The numbers are summarized according to the NEHBS number prefixes for rural and town locations. The results included in parentheses indicate those properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO.

#### Numerical Summary of the Nance County Historic Buildings Survey

NANCE COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
NC00: Rural	176 (11)	657 (9)	8 (1)	202 (7)	0
NC01: Belgrade	57 (0)	72 (0)	0	0	0
NC02: Fullerton	110 (5)	170 (5)	0	7 (0)	0
NC03: Genoa	104 (8)	136 (7)	0 (1)	1 (0)	0
TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED IN FY 1991-1992:	447 (24)	1,035 (21)	8 (2)	210 (7)	0
TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE :	471	1,056	10	217	0

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 230.1 square miles (147,280 acres)  
Numbers in parentheses indicate previously surveyed properties



## HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF NANCE COUNTY

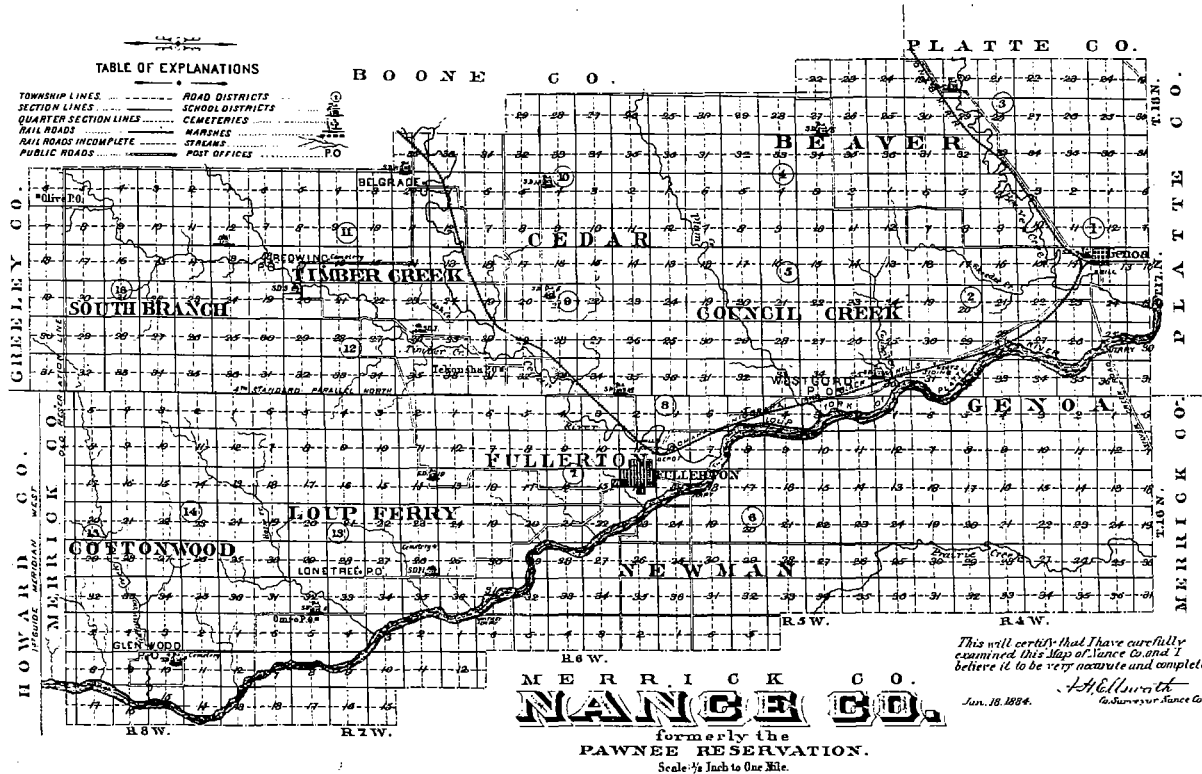


Fig. 3: Nance County Atlas, 1884-85

### Physical Description

Nance County is located in the east central portion of the state of Nebraska and has the shape of an irregular rectangle. It measures thirty and one-half miles east-west at its widest point, and fifteen miles north-south at most places, although the northern and southern boundaries have several jogs in them. The total land area of Nance County is 439 square miles. The overall appearance is one of relatively flat land grading into rolling hills, with elevations ranging from approximately 1500 feet to just over 1800 feet.

Three types of topography can be found within the county borders: valley land, dissected plains, and sand hills. Valley land is flat land located along the county's major waterways—the Loup River in the southern part of the county and its tributaries, where the valley land extends northwest like fingers off of the Loup. This soil is rich, consisting of stream-deposited silt, clay, sand, and gravel. A very small area of land designated as sand hills can be found in the east central part of the county along the county line. Sand hills land is composed of hills of sand that are stabilized by a grass cover. The remainder

of the county is composed of dissected plains. These are old plains that have been eroded by water and wind, often with steep slopes and sharp ridge crests.

The county's primary drainage system is composed of the Loup River, which flows from southwest to northeast through the county, and its tributaries (from west to east): Cottonwood, Horse, and Timber Creeks, Cedar River, Ash, Plum, Council, Skedee, and Beaver Creeks. Prairie Creek, a small tributary of the Platte River drains the southeast corner.

The climate in Nance County, as in the entire state of Nebraska, is characterized by seasonal temperature extremes, conditions that range from subhumid to semiarid, and highly variable precipitation. The average January temperature for the east central portion of the state is 20.5 F, while the average July temperature is 76.8 F. The average annual precipitation for the east central region is 28.24 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-1987). The least amount of precipitation ever recorded in this area was 12.63 inches, and the greatest was 34.87 inches (Nebraska Atlas).

#### **Original Inhabitants**

Until the mid-nineteenth century the eastern half of what is today the state of Nebraska was occupied by village dwellers, and the western half by nomadic groups of people. Many of the village dwellers participated in buffalo hunts that required extended periods of time away from their village location. Many of the Pawnee, village dwellers who lived along the lower Loup, Platte, and Republican Rivers, made their home in present day Nance County. These people often camped along the rivers in the fall and winter and then went west in the spring to hunt. There is some indication that the Sioux, a western, nomadic group, may have hunted in this area. There is a record of the Sioux attacking a group of Pawnee in 1843 along Plum Creek in the center of the county. The Pawnee were, however, the local group and the Sioux the invaders. In 1857 the land that comprises present-day Nance County was set aside as a reservation for the Pawnee. Another confrontation between the Pawnee and the Sioux was recorded in 1870 along Cottonwood Creek where between 200 and 300 Pawnees were killed. The land in the county served as a Pawnee reservation until the people were removed to Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma) in 1874 and 1875.

#### **History and Settlement of Nebraska**

From 1541 until the end of the eighteenth century the primary white contact on the plains was with the Spanish, who were seeking a route to the Pacific and, secondarily, trade with the Indians. In 1804 Lewis and Clark explored the region for the United States with much the same goals. Later explorers also crossed the plains in search of other goals: Pike looking the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of the Red River in 1820, for example. Some did, however, find interest in Nebraska itself. Fur traders, many of them French, sought out the resources of the region. Trading posts were established as places where trade goods could be exchanged for buffalo robes, beaver pelts and other furs. The posts, the first of which was built in 1812, were located along the Missouri River, and in the panhandle area. To provide protection for the trade, Fort Atkinson was built in 1821 on the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs.

In succeeding decades the Platte River became a primary transportation route across the continent. First, fur traders in canoes travelled up and down its waters as they extended their range further west. In the 1840s pioneers on foot and in wagons followed its banks into the Rocky Mountains headed for the rich soils of Oregon, religious freedom of Utah, and gold of California. Few stayed within Nebraska's borders, however, because the

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area was not officially open for settlement. That changed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, when Nebraska became a territory.

Settlement began in the eastern part of the state along the Missouri River. Towns were platted almost immediately and farmers took up land in the rural areas. Land was most often purchased from the government or obtained by military bounty land warrants.

In the 1860s, settlement spread out gradually from the banks of the Missouri, often following the streams and rivers of the state, with the greatest population being in the east and south. The passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, which allowed individuals to obtain 160 acres of land free of cost if certain conditions were met, encouraged settlement in the relatively new and sparsely populated territory of Nebraska.

Communications were limited to the Pony Express, which operated in the southern part of the state from 1859 to 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph line was established. However, in 1863 Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Nebraska was granted statehood in 1867 and by the end of that year the state was spanned by rail.

At the beginning of the next decade people were moving into the northern portions of the state and following the rail lines into other areas. Much of the state's economy was based on agriculture and the early 1870s were prosperous. However, a series of bad years involving low rainfall and hordes of grasshoppers, added to the economic decline begun with the nation-wide Panic of 1873.

The year 1880 heralded a new decade--one that was to be the greatest settlement era for the Great Plains. Weather was almost perfect for crops, the railroads promised secure futures for many towns, and population boomed in both urban and rural areas. Cities began improving their environs and rural settlement spread throughout the state, including the previously unsettled portions in the west and central areas.

The year 1890 may have been a harbinger of things to come. The state averaged only 17 inches of rain for the year, with even lower amounts in 1893 and 1894. The drought was accompanied by general economic decline and a national panic in 1893. During this period thousands of people--both farm and city dwellers--left the state. By 1896 normal rainfall returned and economic recovery began. Manufacturing was also encouraged by improved transportation that resulted in lower freight rates on fuel.

The first two decades of the twentieth century were ones of prosperity. Favorable conditions for agriculture persisted and towns benefitted from the farmers' economic good fortunes. This period was one of maturation for the plains towns. If a town's economic base had been unstable, and substantially weakened by the recession of the 1890s, it often faded from the landscape in the early 1900s. If it survived the 1890s, however, it began to mature in this era, often expanding, and adding city improvements. In fact, virtually all of the state's population increase in this era was recorded in the cities (Olson, 249). The Kincaid Act of 1904 attempted to increase population in the dry, western parts of the state by providing increased amounts of land (640 acres) available for homesteading. This proved to be too little for most areas and did not substantially increase the population of the dry regions.

World War I caused an increased demand for food production. Nebraska farmers, already

experiencing higher prices than ever before, expanded both their acreage and production to accommodate the war effort. However, land prices began to rise after the war and bank lending increased. Mortgage debt skyrocketed and when war-time food prices were not maintained, Nebraska agriculture went into a tailspin. Despite the overall prosperity of the 1920s for the nation, agricultural areas were depressed, and since Nebraska's economy was based almost wholly on agriculture the state effectively suffered for two decades under a major economic depression. The drought conditions of the 1930s only added to the already depressed farm economy and in many cases was the final blow that forced people off the land, resulting in significant population declines in the state.

In the 1940s war once again resulted in unprecedented prosperity for Nebraska farmers and city dwellers as well. This war-generated prosperity continued well into the next decade. Some decline was experienced in the 1960s, particularly by small towns who were by-passed by the new Interstate Highway System. Small towns also suffered in the 1960s and 1970s as railroads curtailed their services and some lines were completely abandoned. The farm crisis of the 1980s brought corporate farming into the fore-front and resulted in a fight to save the family farm from both the corporations and the economy. The 1990 census reported a .5 percent gain in population, but only ten of the ninety-three counties reported gains, with eighty-three showing a loss in population.

#### **Nance County History**

The first people to encounter the native inhabitants of present-day Nance County were religious missionaries who began visiting the area in the 1840s. A few scattered settlers also attempted to make a home in the area, but most people were travelling just a bit to the south, passing through the center of the Great Plains along the banks of the Platte River. One of the groups who traversed the region were the Mormons en route to their new home in present-day Utah. Several years later, in 1857, a Mormon compound was established near the point where Beaver Creek joins the Loup River (site of present-day Genoa). By June of that year 700 acres of land had been enclosed by a sod fence, 200 of which had been plowed and planted. The source of the settlement is unclear, although the fact that it was Mormon is certain. One scenario states that the Mormon leader, Brigham Young, signed a contract with the United States government to carry mail between Salt Lake City and the Missouri River. His intention was to make temporary settlements of Mormons along the route which would facilitate their economic endeavor as well as spread their religious beliefs. Another version of this incident states that this group in the compound did not wish to follow Brigham Young and so established their own settlement.

The first major government action relative to Nance County took place in 1857 when an area within the present day boundaries was set aside as a reservation for the Pawnee, although the Pawnee did not take possession immediately. The southern boundary of the reservation extended to what is presently the northern boundary of Merrick County line. The following year the Nebraska legislature established Merrick County, with the Platte River as the southern boundary and the county limits extending northward to include most of present day Nance County.

For some time little was done in regard to the reservation, but in 1859 settlers at Genoa were finally ordered to evacuate the compound within 30 days since it was on reservation land. They had understood that Beaver Creek, to their west, would be the border for the reservation. A few resisted the order and stayed through the following winter, but by the spring of 1860, all the Mormons had vacated and the Pawnee were in residence, many living in the Mormon compound. An Indian Agency was established at Genoa that year and a

trading post was set up east of the town. Over the next few years several buildings were erected at the agency by the federal government, including a substantial brick school building, the Pawnee House, built in 1864. The end of the decade saw the area's first grist mill established on Shell Creek.



**Fig. 4: L.W. Platt Trading Post on Pawnee Reservation, Genoa, Nebraska, 1870.**  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

The decade of the 1870s began with a confrontation between the Pawnee and the Sioux, who were most likely on a hunting expedition. The battle took place at Cottonwood Creek and resulted in 200 to 300 Pawnee casualties. This time period was also difficult for the Pawnee because settlers from Merrick County to the south and Hamilton County to the east often invaded the reservation in search of the good timber that could be found along the Cedar River. In 1873 legislation expanded the size of the reservation by taking 180 square miles of land from Merrick County's northern edge and adding it to the Pawnee Reservation's southern edge.

The new, enlarged reservation was short-lived, however. Due to conflicts with both whites and other native groups, it was decided that the Pawnee should be removed to Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma). The first people left the area in 1874, and the remainder followed in 1875. The reservation land was ordered sold the following year after appraisal for the benefit of the Pawnee. Settlers quickly begin arriving in the area, buying up land as well as the buildings at the Indian Agency, with the exception of the Pawnee House, which was retained by the federal government. The year 1877 saw the birth (or rebirth) of two towns. George and D.A. Willard took squatter's rights on the town site of Genoa, and Randall Fuller, a local rancher, arranged for the survey of the original town site of Fullerton.

With settlers pouring in after the removal of the Pawnee, the old reservation land soon had a large enough population for the organization of a county. In 1879 the county was established, with both Genoa and Fullerton petitioning for the county seat. Fullerton proponents suggested naming the new county "Nance" in honor of the state's governor at that

time. Their tactics were successful, for the county was so named and the seat placed at Fullerton. The county seat designation drew many people to the new town of Fullerton, while the arrival of the Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills Railroad (later the Union Pacific) caused growth in Genoa. The railroad built into Genoa from the east and extended their line to Albion the next year, building a branch line through the Cedar Valley to Fullerton soon after.

The 1880s were prosperous years for the new county. In 1881, Nebraska Wesleyan University moved its campus from Osceola to Fullerton, where it remained for several years before moving to Lincoln. Two years later a third town was added to the county. The post office that had been established in 1879 and named Myra was changed to Belgrade and a small trading post grew up there. In 1884 the United States government opened the U.S. Indian Industrial School at Genoa. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) had been seeking to establish a school in the Great Plains and the remaining building at the Indian Agency, the Pawnee House, was available. Utilizing the building and the 160 acres on which it stood, the BIA opened their only bonded, non-reservation boarding school run in Nebraska.

Nance County was much more fortunate than many plains counties during the poor economic years of the 1890s. It continued to gain population at a rather respectable rate, increasing from 5,773 in 1890 to 8,222 in 1900. Although the county's courthouse burned in 1894, a new one was constructed. For the enjoyment of the citizens near Fullerton, Randall Fuller opened land known as "Lover's Leap" (also known as Cedar Bluff) for use when chautauquas visited the area.

The years between the turn of the century and the first world war saw many improvements arrive in Nance County, such as electricity, telephones, and water systems. In 1911 Nebraska Power Company proposed a major undertaking in the county. It secured the water rights for a string of power plants from Columbus to Omaha, but in the face of World War I the plan was forgotten. Despite plans and improvements there was little change in population during this time. The first decade of the century witnessed a gain of 700 people, but over 200 of those were lost in the next ten year period. Two of the three towns in the county, Genoa and Belgrade, reached their peak populations during this period and then began to decline.

The twenties were less than spectacular and by the end of the decade the depression was already taking its toll as businesses suffered and one of the county's banks closed. In 1931 Genoa was dealt an additional blow when passenger service was discontinued on the Union Pacific line through the town.

The thirties were time for government related activity in Nance County. In 1933 the Columbus-Genoa Loup Canal project received state approval for power and irrigation projects. The Public Works Administration (PWA) approved a \$600,000 loan for the project, which was expected to employ 1,000 people. Another depression-era organization, the Civilian Conservation Corps, opened a camp in Chautauqua Park for the many men employed on the Plum Creek soil erosion project. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) funded projects in 1935, 1936, and 1938. They first built an amphitheater on the new fairgrounds north of the Fullerton city park, then began work on a variety of projects for the Fullerton area, and ended with work in Genoa. The federal government closed the Genoa Indian School in 1934, but in 1937 it was reopened as a state prison farm, in which capacity it served until 1944.

The later part of the decade saw the county beginning to recover from the hard economic times, although its population did not increase. In 1936 farmers organized for rural electrification and in 1938 delivery of natural gas to the towns began. Some early irrigation projects were also undertaken in the Cedar Valley. The last year of the decade saw the county making substantial road improvements.

In the 1940s the plan begun in the previous decade for rural electricity was realized, as 275 homes in rural Nance and Boone Counties were provided with electric power. While the area may have had electric power it had a severe shortage of man power, due to the demands of the second world war. In order to get the crops in, a school holiday was called in 1942 to release the students so they could help with the corn harvest. The local park, Chautauqua Park, was sold to the Nebraska Baptist State Convention that same year for use as a church camp.

The beginning of the next decade saw the old Indian School building change hands once again. The University of Nebraska acquired the facility for use as a seed farm for its agronomy department, a role it played until 1966. In mid-decade the Twin Loup Reclamation District organized and plans were made for an irrigation project west of Fullerton. As attention shifted from rail to highway transportation many changes took place. In 1957 the Union Pacific sought curtailment of rail service on the Columbus to Spalding branch line through Fullerton. New highway bridges were constructed over the Cedar and Loup Rivers near Fullerton and Highways 14 and 22 were relocated, straightened and blacktopped.

During the remainder of the twentieth century, population in Nance continued to decline--a trend that had begun in the thirties. Despite the population drop, improvements were still made in the towns and in the county. In 1975 the old courthouse building was demolished and a new one built. As many people from the farming community retired a need arose for housing for the elderly, resulting in new construction. However, by 1990 Nance County's decennial census population was lower than the 1890 census population.

### Nance County Towns



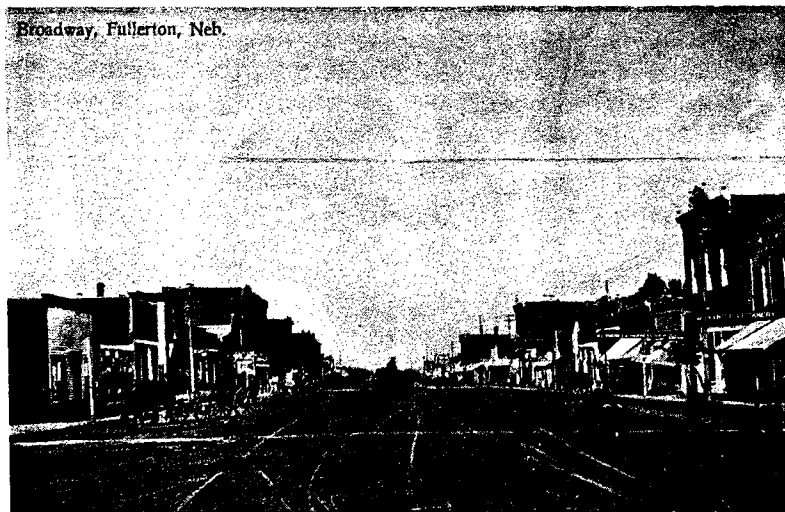
Marion Street looking South, Belgrade, Nebraska Pub. by Novelty Post Card Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**Fig. 5: Marion Street looking south, Belgrade, Nebraska.**  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

In 1879 the post office named Myra was established in vicinity of present day Belgrade. Four years later the post office name was changed to Belgrade in 1883. While a small number of services were offered in the town, it remained nothing more than a trading point until 1892 when new stores were opened and a boom took place. The boom carried the town into the new century and new services, such as a bank and a newspaper, were added to the town's offerings.

In 1920 Belgrade reached its largest population ever—493 people. As the importance of highways increased over the next decades, Belgrade's location away from major thoroughfares hurt its development. By 1990 its population had declined to 157 residents.

The town site for Fullerton was surveyed in 1877 at the request of Randall Fuller, a local rancher. When it became obvious that the land in former Pawnee Reservation would become a county soon, residents in both Fullerton and Genoa began campaigning for the designation of county seat. After many propositions, including one suggesting that the seat be placed at Fullerton and the county be named for the current governor, Albinus Nance, a decision was made. In 1879 Nance County was established and Fullerton named the county seat. Immediately construction was begun on several buildings, including a land office and a school. A branch of the Omaha, Niobrara, and Black Hills Railroad arrived soon after. The county seat designation and the presence of a rail line caused Fullerton to boom well into the 1880s. By 1888 40 businesses were open in the town, including the Nance County Bank.



**Fig. 6: Broadway Avenue looking north, Fullerton, Nebraska, circa 1900.**  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

As with most of the country, the first years of the twentieth century were prosperous for Fullerton. By 1920 its population had grown to 1,595 people, making it the largest town in the county. But the approaching depression took its toll by the end of the decade and the bank closed in 1928. The thirties were not only devastating for the town's economy, but also for its physical structure. In 1935 two fires destroyed substantial portions of the community, the first in the downtown, and the second on the south edge of town. The later thirties saw the arrival of natural gas to the town and much work by the WPA, including the



planting of 3,000 trees and the construction of an amphitheater on the new fairgrounds north of the city park. Despite the depression, Fullerton reached its peak population in 1940--1,707 residents. During the second half of the twentieth century population in Fullerton declined slightly--to 1,452 by 1990. Rail service was curtailed, but many city improvements were also made, including a new swimming pool in 1955, a new hospital in 1970, a new fire house and city hall in 1972, and a low-income housing facility for the elderly in 1977.

The town of Genoa began as a 700 acre enclosed encampment established by early Mormon settlers in 1857. The Mormons were expelled in 1859 after the land was made a Pawnee Reservation, but their compound remained. While the Pawnee lived on the reservation, an Indian Agency was constructed at Genoa to serve them. When they were removed to Indian Territory, the land in the reservation was opened for settlement. In 1877, the Willard brothers took squatters rights on the town site, finally purchasing it in 1879. That same year the Omaha, Niobrara, and Black Hills Railroad arrived from the east and a depot was constructed. Within three years, nineteen businesses had been established in the town. In 1884 the United States government decided to utilize the only building remaining from the Indian Agency. They opened the Indian Industrial School, a boarding school run by the BIA. That same year a public school building was constructed for the children of Genoa.

The town survived the harsh nineties and began the new century with many improvements, including telephone service, a new school, and a library. During the period 1909 to 1911 the town experienced a building boom in its central business district. The boom was so great that the 1910 census recorded Genoa's largest population ever--1,376 people.



**Fig. 7: Street scene in Genoa, Nebraska, circa 1930.**  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

The next few years saw more changes, including electricity from a local power plant. One change that citizens did not like was an epidemic of diphtheria in 1914 during which schools were closed and homes quarantined. Although the town's population had declined by 1930 it still boasted over forty businesses and professional services, as well as a new school. In the midst of the depression the Indian School was closed, but it reopened three

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years later, in 1937, as a state prison farm. Also in the thirties a new bridge was built on the south side of town and the WPA was allotted \$7,350 for work in Genoa. The improved economy of the forties brought new business to town and new sidewalks and street maintenance. The state prison farm was closed in 1944 but in 1950 the facility was taken over by the University of Nebraska Department of Agronomy, which used it as a seed farm until 1966. Although Genoa's population continued to decline, its 1990 total of 1,082 was still larger than the 1920 figure. The continued relative prosperity of the town is due in part to its location on a major east-west highway on the north side of the Loup River.

**Towns No Longer in Existence:** (with approximate dates and locations)

**Olive:** northwest; 1884 to circa 1910

**Redwing:** west central; 1879 to circa 1900

**Rural Communities:**

While the word "community" often evokes images only of towns and cities, rural areas can also be considered communities. Regions develop in rural areas with their own particular characteristics and often with an isolated church, store, or meeting hall as a focal point. The following are the rural communities that have been identified in Nance County to date, although many more could have existed.

**Krakow** was located in the eastern part of the county and focussed on Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church. The people were primarily Polish settlers who were part of an overflow from the Polish community in Duncan in Platte County. The community constructed a church in 1893, a rectory in 1909, and in 1922 a convent, boarding house, chapel, and new school (school closed in 1978). The last construction was in 1967 when a new rectory and social hall were built.

**Skeedee** was probably located on Skeedee Creek in the eastern part of the county. The community focussed on a Danish Lutheran Church that was built in 1893 and served the people until 1936.

**West Hill** and **Looking Glass** were identified as being twenty-five miles from Columbus, which would place them in the eastern third of the county. The area was settled by people from Sweden, and the West Hill Methodist Church, serving the congregation from 1879 to 1949, served as a focal point.

**Population Characteristics**

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show Nance County to be a typical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture (see table). The population did not reach substantial numbers until 1880 because the area was designated an Indian reservation and was closed to settlement. Following the removal of the Pawnee Indians the population grew rapidly especially during the agriculturally favorable 1880s. And, while population did not decline in the dry 1890s as happened in so many other counties, its growth was slow, although perhaps not as slow as might be expected due to the late date of initial settlement. Growth continued in the twentieth century, reaching its peak in 1910. The next twenty years saw slight ups and downs, but after 1930 declines were recorded for every subsequent decennial census.

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The 1880 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign born persons in Nance County were from Sweden and Norway, close to seven percent of the total population. Many of these settlers lived in the eastern part of the county. By 1890 the percent of the population that was Swedish had dropped to just over two percent, with Germans just below that number. The German settlers selected land in the western part of the county near Timber Creek. The Polish population first showed up in the 1890 census and totalled almost two and one-half percent in 1900. They were concentrated in the Krakow area, southwest of Genoa. In 1920 the Polish settlers comprised the largest group in the county, although the Swedes were close behind. Although not showing up with large numbers in the census, Danish settlers selected land near Skeedee. From 1920 on, the percentage of foreign born in Nance County steadily declined.

#### Nance County Population

1870	44	1930	8,718
1880	1,212	1940	7,653
1890	5,773	1950	6,512
1900	8,222	1960	5,635
1910	8,926	1970	5,142
1920	8,712	1980	4,749
		1990	4,275

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## GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

### Introduction

The primary objective of the Nance County Historic Buildings Survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county. In addition to this, several other objectives were identified in the Research Design which utilize the data collected by the survey and validate the need for its performance. First among these additional objectives was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The performance of the Nance County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background with which future survey information can be evaluated.



Fig 8: Circa 1890 frame house, Fullerton, Nebraska (NC02-028).

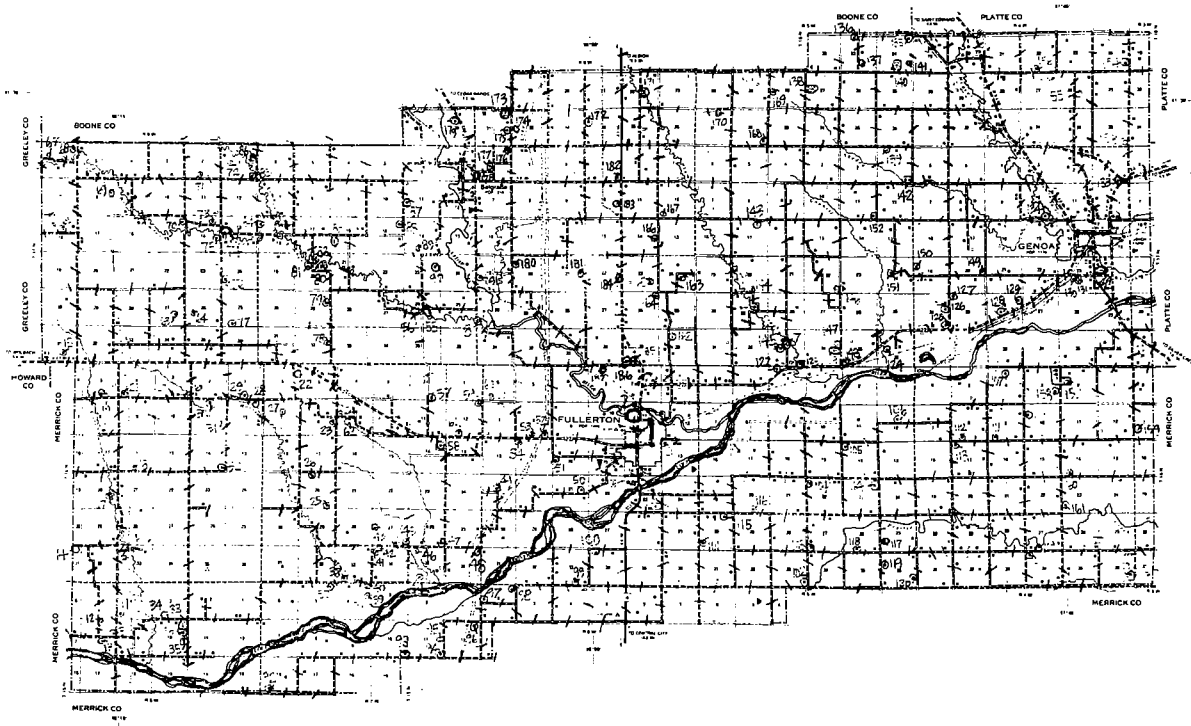
Secondly, it was the objective of the Nance County Historic Buildings Survey to identify those properties within the county which are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional objectives of the survey included: the identification of specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture; the identification of specific property types; the identification of construction methods which may relate to or are unique to those existing in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the Nance County Historic Buildings Survey was intended to fulfill several numerical objectives as stated in the Research Design. These quantitative objectives consisted of:

- A. The recording of an estimated 375 properties in Nance County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The coverage of approximately 224,000 acres (350 square miles) in Nance County. In addition, each street of the three extant Nance County communities would be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.
- C. Identification of at least 50 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Identification of at least one possible Historic District or Multiple Property nominations eligible for National Register listing.
- E. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those properties which are eligible (E) or potentially eligible (P) for listing in the National Register, and those properties which contribute (C) to the database of extant material resources in the county.

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Nance County Historic Buildings Survey was successful in satisfying its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of the three communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

The large number of properties recorded during the survey exceeded the preliminary estimates stated in the Research Design. A total of 1,253 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 447 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 230.1 square miles (147,280 acres) and identified 97 properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These numbers are testimony to the favorable levels of historic integrity retained by the Nance County communities. Alterations were present in some cases, but the overall integrity of the historic built environment in the towns was generally impressive. The large volume of properties recorded can also be attributed to the comprehensive nature of the project.



**Fig. 9: Nance County rural field map with marked roads showing coverage of survey.**

The survey of Nance County has produced a diverse collection of historic building resources. The diversity of these resources is expressed in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types represented in the database of the surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts recorded by the 1991-92 reconnaissance level survey is included on the following page. These contexts are defined by the NESHPO (Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). Completed Historic Context Reports in the NESHPO Cultural Resource Plan are indicated in bold type face.

Historic Context	# of Properties
02.00. Religion: Religious/Ceremonial	9
02.01.01. Religion: Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	2
02.03. Religion: Lutheranism	1
02.03.04. Religion: Augustana Synod Lutheran Church in Nebraska	1
02.04.01. Religion: Presbyterian Church in Nebraska	1
02.05.02. Religion: United Church of Christ	1

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02.06.01.	<b>Religion: Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska</b>	<b>3</b>
02.99.	Religion: Other Protestant Faiths	2
04.02.	Government: Local	4
05.02.06.	Association: Service Associations, IOOF	1
06.01.	Education: Schooling	1
06.01.01.	<b>Education: Rural Education</b>	<b>9</b>
06.01.04.	<b>Education: High Schools and Secondary Education</b>	<b>2</b>
06.02.01.01.	<b>Education: Carnegie Libraries in Nebraska</b>	<b>1</b>
07.06.03.04.	Diversion: Recreational Areas in the Loess Hills Region	2
08.04.	<b>Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production</b>	<b>123</b>
12.02.04.	<b>Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Loess Hills Region</b>	<b>32</b>
12.05.01.	Commerce: Grain Handling and Storage	1
12.05.02.	Commerce: Livestock Markets	1
13.03.02.	Transportation: County Roads	5
13.04.01.	Transportation: Rail, Union Pacific	2
15.02.	Services: Private Utilities	1
15.04.	Services: Professional	1
15.05.03.	<b>Services: The Age of Main Street Banking, (1889-1920)</b>	<b>2</b>
16.05.	<b>Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement</b>	<b>261</b>

### **Historic Contexts and Preliminary Inventory of the Nance County Survey**

The following provides a brief description of historic contexts as related to buildings recorded during the Nance County survey. The contexts are those identified by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (1989). Only contexts associated with buildings recorded during the survey are discussed; particularly those judged eligible (DOE: E) or potentially eligible (DOE: P) for National Register listing. Summaries of historic contexts are followed by photographs of eligible and potentially eligible properties in Nance County. Photograph captions include site numbers, approximate dates of construction, locations, and statements of significance. Also included are photographs of buildings already listed in the National Register.



### Historic Context: Religion

Religion refers to cultural manifestations relative to an acknowledged deity and includes entities such as organizations and sacred places. In terms of historic buildings and structures, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

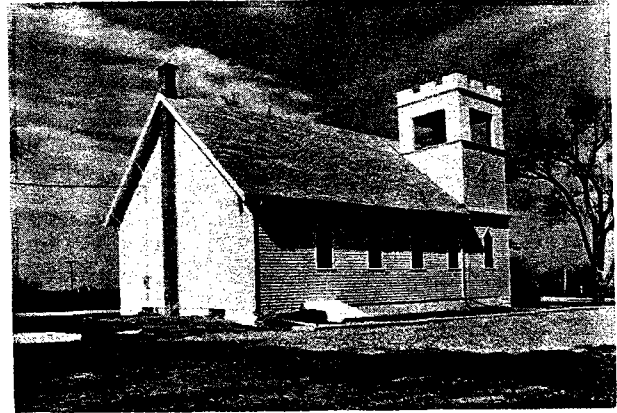
The 1991-92 Nance County survey recorded eighteen (18) religious properties. In addition to these, two (2) buildings were previously recorded by the NESHPO. Of the twenty (20) total properties, eight (8) were judged eligible for listing in the National Register and are included in the following preliminary inventory. Information about religious buildings surveyed in Nance County is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	DOE
NC00-033	1883	GLENWOOD CEMETERY	P
NC00-045	C1900	MORNING STAR CEMETERY	C
NC00-083	C1880	RED WING CEMETERY	C
NC00-132	C1885	VALLEY VIEW CEMETERY	C
NC00-138	C1885	SKEEDEE CEMETERY	C
NC00-140	C1885	CEMETERY	C
NC00-173	C1885	BELGRADE CEMETERY	C
NC02-048	C1905	FORMER CHURCH	C
*NC00-009	C1885	SUNNY SIDE CEMETERY	C
NC00-157	C1913, C1910	ST. PETER & PAUL CHURCH COMPLEX	P
NC02-066	1923	ECCLESIA SANCTI PETRI	P
NC00-080	C1908	PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH/CEM/PARS	C
NC03-028	1911	EV. LUTH. AUGUSTANA CHURCH/PAR	
NC02-024	1910	1ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	E
NC03-096	C1900	1ST. CONG. U.C.C. CHURCH	C
NC00-023	C1900	NORTH STAR METHODIST CHURCH	P
NC01-029	C1895	M.E. CHURCH (NOW UNITED METH)	P
NC02-030	1908	1ST. M. E. CHURCH	E
*NC00-002		SHARPE MEMORIAL CHAPEL	C
NC03-024	C1890	ABANDONED CHURCH	P

The large number of religious buildings worthy of National Register consideration reflects the cultural importance placed upon organized worship during the Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) and Development and Growth (1890-1920) periods in Nance County. The Nance County religious properties represent a variety of artistic, historical and cultural influences. Churches ranged from hall-type buildings such as Peace Lutheran Church, (NC00-080) and the First Congregational Church in Genoa (NC03-096) to more elaborate high style structures such as the First Presbyterian (NC02-024) and St. Peter's (NC02-066) churches in Fullerton. These churches date from the late nineteenth-century to the 1920's and 1930's.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-023      Rural  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** North Star Methodist Church

Exceptionally well-preserved frame church with corner bell-tower entry. Significant for association with early twentieth-century religion in rural Nance County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-033      Rural  
**DATE:** 1883  
**NAME:** Glenwood Cemetery

This cemetery contains several contributing features including the cement block care-takers shed and landscape trees. The well-maintained site reflects the historic character of cemeteries established during the period of settlement and expansion in Nance County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-157      Rural  
**DATE:** C1913, C1910  
**NAME:** St.'s Peter & Paul Church Complex

This complex is potentially significant only for its large parochial school built C1913 and the cemetery. The church's historical integrity has been compromised with aluminium siding and the rectory was constructed less than fifty years ago.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC01-029      Belgrade  
**DATE:** C1895  
**NAME:** M.E. Church (United Methodist)

Late nineteenth-century frame church constructed during the period of settlement and expansion in Belgrade. Potentially significant for its role in Nance County religious worship and for its unique massing and Gothic Revival style details.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC02-024      Fullerton  
**DATE:** 1910  
**NAME:** 1st. Presbyterian Church

Large two-story brick church with symmetrical Neo-Classical Revival style facade design. Considered eligible as a well-preserved example of large scale churches constructed during the period of Development and Growth in Nebraska (1890-1920).



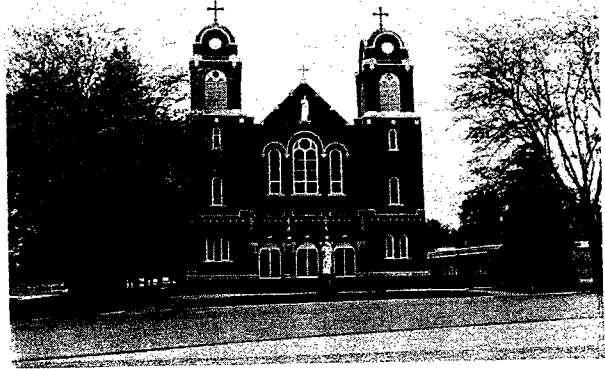
**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC02-030      Fullerton  
**DATE:** 1908  
**NAME:** 1st. M.E. Church

Well-preserved brick church with corner bell-tower entry and pointed Gothic windows. Considered eligible as a focal point of religious worship in Fullerton and as an example of church facilities built between (1900-1938) by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC02-066      Fullerton  
**DATE:** 1923  
**NAME:** Ecclesia Sancti Petri

Exceptional brick Romanesque Revival style church. Potentially significant for its role in early twentieth-century religious worship and as one of many significant historic properties associated with the Catholic Church in Nance County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC03-024      Genoa  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** Abandoned Church

Despite abandonment and minor alterations, this frame church building is potentially significant for historic association with late nineteenth-century religious denominations in Genoa.



**Historic Context:** Government

Government refers to both established government and competition between interest groups for leadership at the local, state or national levels. Associated buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations. Typically, not many of these buildings are surveyed because a small community, for example has only one post office or town hall. The Nance County survey recorded four (4) buildings related to government. While contributing to historic built environment of Nance County, none of these buildings were considered potentially eligible for the National Register.

As part of previous research projects, the NESHPO has listed the former U.S. Indian Industrial School Shop Building on the National Register (NC03-001). Founded in 1884, the U.S. Indian Industrial School was located on 320 acres directly east of the town of Genoa, Nebraska. The buildings of the school were clustered on the western part of the property immediately adjacent to the eastern city limits. Opening with only one building, the school

grew to include thirty-nine structures and a maximum student population of 600 children. The school was closed in 1933 and today only a few of the buildings are extant.

The U.S. Indian Industrial School at Genoa, Nebraska was one of twenty-five bonded, non-reservation boarding schools of the Bureau of Indian Affairs charged with giving academic and vocational training to Indian children. It was one of the first non-reservation schools, (and the only one in Nebraska), which gave instruction for grades one through twelve. At its height the school instructed 599 pupils ages 6 through 22 from 19 different tribes and reservations.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC03-001      Genoa  
**DATE:** 1907, 1911  
**NAME:** U.S. Industrial School

The U.S. Indian Industrial School was one of twenty-five bonded, non-reservation boarding schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide academic and vocational training to Indian children. The two-story brick shop building pictured here was constructed in 1907 (1911 addition) and housed the blacksmithing, carpentry, tailoring, and harness-making shops.



#### Historic Context: Education

Education refers to any act or process which imparts the acquisition of knowledge. Buildings associated with this theme include schools, libraries, and museums. In Nance County, twelve (12) Education buildings were surveyed, including elementary, high school and former rural schools. In addition, one (1) property was previously surveyed by the NESHPO. Of the thirteen (13) total education properties, seven (7) are included in the inventory as eligible for National Register listing.

The school buildings in Nance County fall into two types: one-room frame hall buildings, and larger-scale masonry buildings. Nance County's one-room hall-type schools are generally found in rural areas and appear to have been built between 1880 and 1905. An excellent example of the hall-type school in Nance County is NC00-131 which is included in the following inventory.

The second type of school is the "modern" school -- a larger brick building generally found in towns. Built between 1905 and 1928, these schools are two stories in height with raised basements and are located on an entire city block. Examples in Nance County include the Fullerton and Genoa High Schools (NC02-091, NC03-098) in the following inventory.

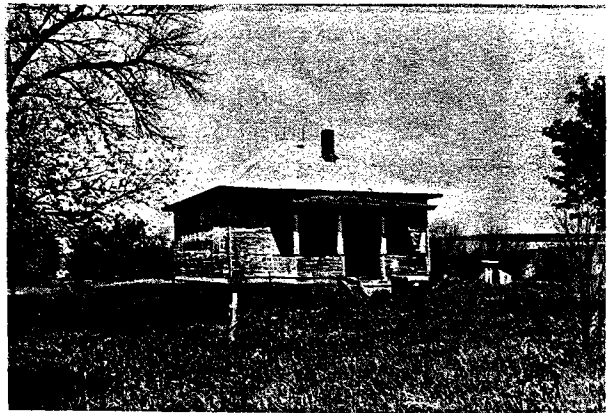
**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-131      Rural  
**DATE:** C1895  
**NAME:** Former School

Frame hall-type school potentially important to the study of school buildings in Nance County and for association with public education during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Nebraska.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-149      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Former Glendale School

Despite abandonment, this one-story frame school is a noteworthy example of rural schools constructed in Nance County during the early twentieth-century.



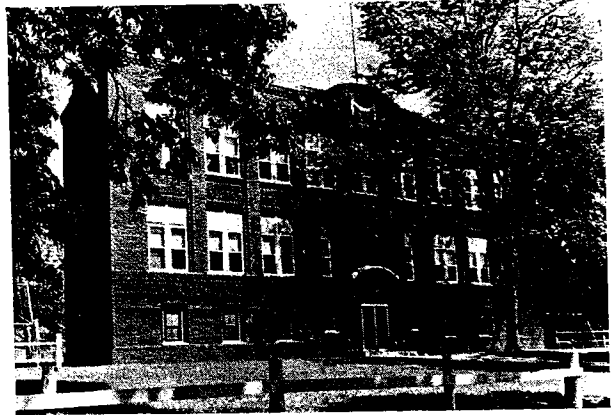
**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-186      Rural  
**DATE:** C1895  
**NAME:** Former School

Important historic resource in the study of hall-type school buildings in Nance county and for association with public education during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Nebraska.



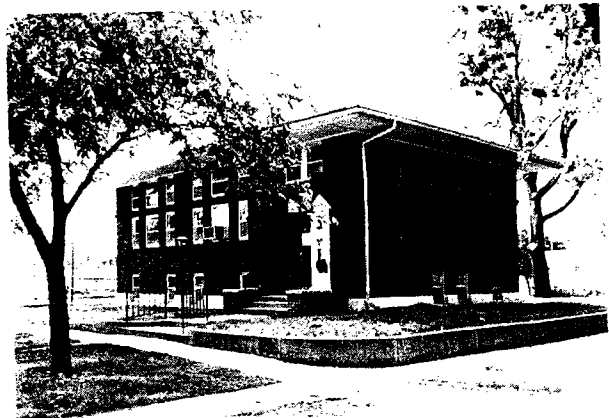
**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC01-025      Belgrade  
**DATE:** C1920  
**NAME:** Belgrade Public School

Two-and-one-half story brick school building considered eligible for the National Register for its association with the development of education in Nance county. Excellent example of the "Modern" type school building commonly identified in previous NEHBS projects.



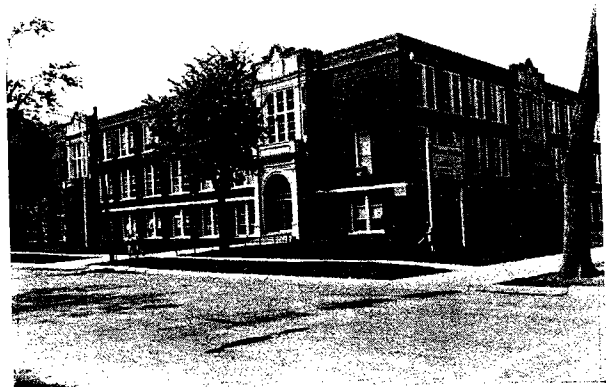
**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC02-001      Fullerton  
**DATE:** 1913-14  
**NAME:** Carnegie Public Library

Designed with an emphasis in Prairie style detailing, this community library is an important contributor to the educational enrichment of Nance county. One of many libraries built in the United States with grants from the Carnegie Foundation.



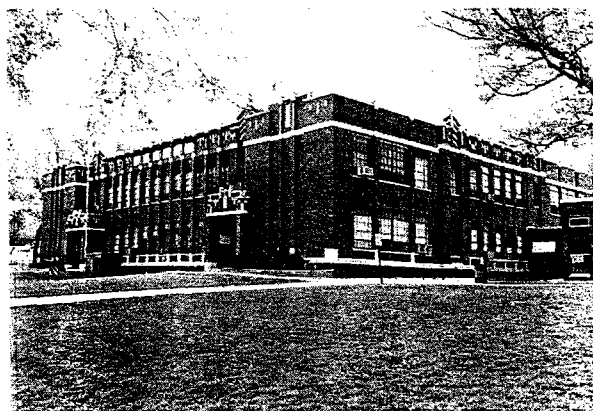
**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC02-091      Fullerton  
**DATE:** 1928  
**NAME:** Fullerton High School

Two-story masonry school building considered eligible for the National Register based on its association with public education during the period of development and growth in Nebraska. Noteworthy example of the "Modern" type school constructed throughout larger Loess Hills communities between 1905 and 1929.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC03-098      **Genoa**  
**DATE:** 1929  
**NAME:** Genoa High School

Two-story brick school designed by architect George Grabe and built by contractor C.E. Atwater. Potentially significant for its association with public education during the post-settlement period of spurious economic growth in Nance county.



**Historic Context: Agriculture**

The theme of agriculture is obviously of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agricultural state, Nebraska's economic well-being is largely dependent upon crop and livestock production. Nance County's settlement was greatly influenced by the agricultural success of the early homesteaders. The importance of agriculture to the county is indicated by the 123 properties surveyed that relate to this theme. The 123 properties, generally farmsteads, contained 759 contributing buildings such as: stock barns, granaries, cribs, machine sheds and farmhouses. Two (2) of these were previously surveyed by the NESHPO (NC00-010, NC00-011). Although 123 agricultural properties were worthy of inclusion in the survey, 23 were judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register.

The farmsteads included in the survey are important resources associated with the history and settlement of Nebraska. The majority of Nance County's farms dated from 1880 to 1930. The continued existence of the surveyed farmsteads is uncertain: forty-two percent were abandoned. Also, historic research revealed that a large number of farmsteads which appeared on early county atlases are gone--primarily because of crop land expansion and, more recently, the introduction of center-pivot irrigation.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production (H.C.: 08.04) as identified by the NESHPO as the predominant type of agriculture practised in Nance County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989).

**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-019      **Rural**  
**DATE:** C1895  
**NAME:** Farm

Well-preserved collection of thirteen contributing buildings including frame house and frame barn. Significant for association with Loess Hills farming in the late nineteenth-century.





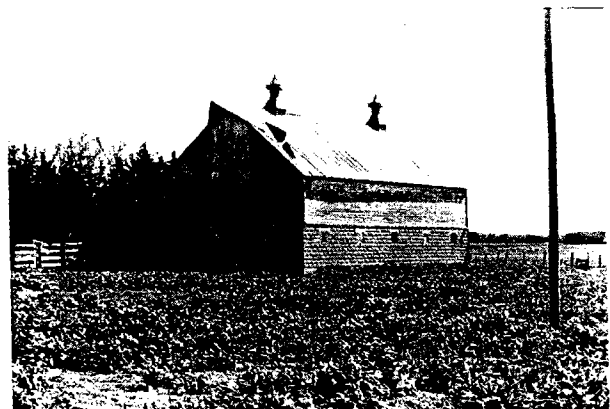
**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-037      Rural  
**DATE:** C1885  
**NAME:** Abandoned Farm

Late nineteenth-century farm with vernacular frame house and six contributing outbuildings. Important as an example of farms founded during the era of settlement and expansion in Loess Hills agriculture.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-041      Rural  
**DATE:** C1885, C1905  
**NAME:** Farm

Late nineteenth-century farm with nine contributing buildings and structures. Most noteworthy among these is the large cement-block and frame barn. This property was judged significant to the historical study of Loess Hills livestock, general farming and cash grain production.



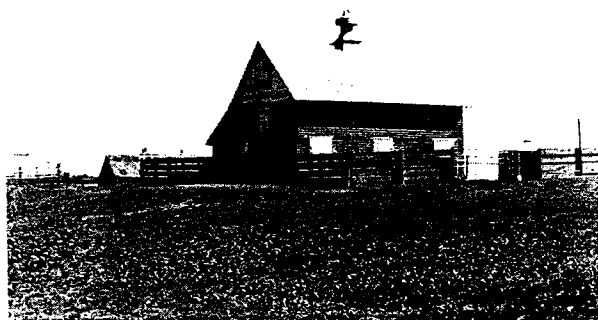
**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-049      Rural  
**DATE:** C1920  
**NAME:** Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Significance determined exclusively by the large frame and clay tile barn. Important to the study of early twentieth-century barns in Nebraska--a rapidly disappearing resource.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-050      Rural  
**DATE:** C1920  
**NAME:** Barns on Non-Contributing Farm

This property is significant only for the clay tile and frame hay/horse barn and the clay tile hog barn. Considered potentially eligible as contributors to the study of Nance County barn types.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-055      Rural  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** Abandoned Farm

Despite abandonment, this property reflects the scale and character of farms founded during the 1870-1900 period of agricultural land expansion in Nance county.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-056      Rural  
**DATE:** C1925  
**NAME:** Abandoned Hog Barn

Large abandoned clay tile and frame hog barn. Considered potentially eligible as a contributor to the study of Nance county barn types.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-058      Rural  
**DATE:** C1913  
**NAME:** House on Non-Contributing Farm

Significant only for the one-story frame farmhouse with integral porches on all sides of the house. Considered eligible for association with settlement and agriculture.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-070      Rural  
**DATE:** C1870, C1880  
**NAME:** Abandoned Farm

Despite abandonment and deterioration, this farm is significant for association with the period of agricultural land expansion in Nance County. Most noteworthy among the buildings is the C1880 frame house with Italianate style details.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-073      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Farm

Ten contributing buildings and structures reflect large-scale farming practice established during the era of scientific development and economic prosperity in Loess Hills farming.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-081      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Farm

Well-preserved circa 1910 farmstead with a large frame house and five contributing outbuildings. Considered important in the historical study of Loess Hills Livestock General Farming, and Cash Grain production.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-085      Rural  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** Farm

Large-scale farm with five contributing outbuildings and a large two-story frame house. Despite presence of non-contributing buildings, this property is potentially important in the study of farms established during the period of expansion and prosperity in Loess Hills farming.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-087      Rural  
**DATE:** C1905  
**NAME:** Farm

Well-preserved early twentieth-century farmstead with a large frame house and three contributing outbuildings. Considered important in the historical study of the Loess Hills Cash Grain and Livestock Production region.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-098      Rural  
**DATE:** C1895  
**NAME:** Farm

Well-preserved late nineteenth-century farmstead with a large frame house and seven contributing outbuildings. Considered important in the historical study of the Loess Hills Cash Grain and Livestock Production region.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-109      Rural  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** Farm

Fourteen contributing buildings reflect large-scale farming practice established during the era of scientific development and economic prosperity in Loess Hills farming.



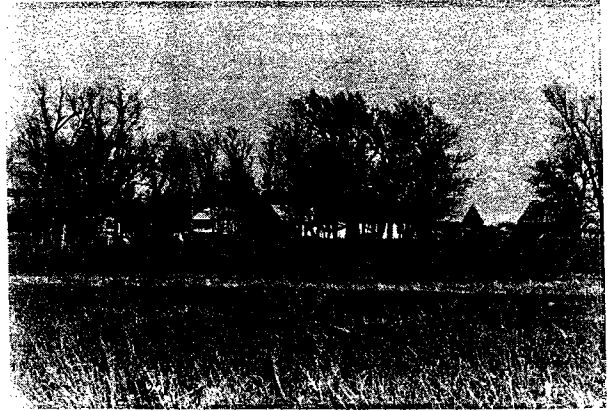
**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-116      Rural  
**DATE:** C1915  
**NAME:** Farm

Well-preserved collection of ten contributing buildings including frame granary/crib and frame house. Significant for association with the early twentieth-century period in Loess Hills farming.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-119      Rural  
**DATE:** C1905  
**NAME:** Farm

Good example of early twentieth-century farmstead with a large frame house and eight contributing outbuildings. Considered important in the historical study of Loess Hills cash grain and livestock production.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-120      Rural  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** Farm

Well-preserved collection of twelve contributing buildings and structures reflecting scale and character of farms established during the late nineteenth-century period in Loess Hills farming.



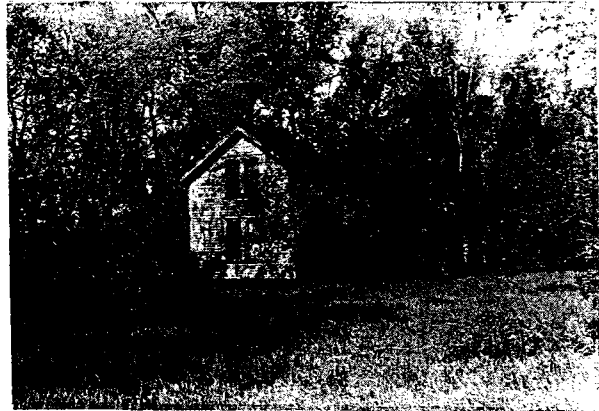
**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-135      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Abandoned Farm Buildings

Despite deterioration, this abandoned farm is primarily important for the large frame barn that dominates the farmstead. Considered potentially eligible as a contributor to the study of Nance county barn types.



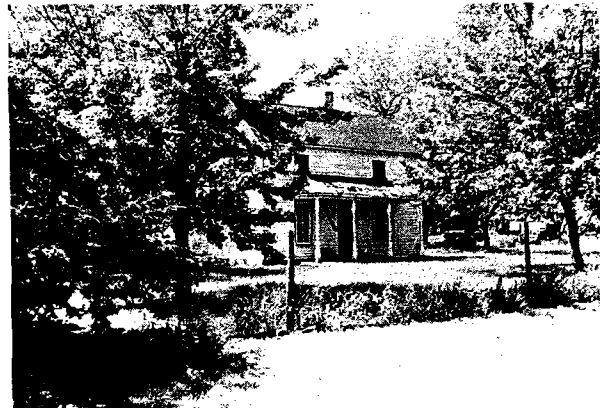
**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-141      Rural  
**DATE:** C1885  
**NAME:** Abandoned Farm

Despite abandonment, this property contains seven contributing buildings and structures associated with the period of rural settlement and agricultural land expansion in Nance county.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-163      Rural  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** Farm

Late nineteenth-century farm with vernacular frame house and seven contributing buildings is important as an example of farm types founded during the late nineteenth-century period in Loess Hills farming.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC00-165      Rural  
**DATE:** C1925  
**NAME:** Barn

Significance determined exclusively by the large frame barn with side wing additions. Important to the study of early twentieth-century barns in Nebraska--a rapidly disappearing resource.



NEHBS NUMBER: NC00-176      Rural  
DATE: C1890  
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Late nineteenth-century farmstead with a large frame house and five contributing outbuildings. Considered important in the historical study of the Loess Hills cash grain and livestock production.



#### Historic Context: Commerce

The context of Commerce refers to the buying and selling of commodities, such as wholesale, retail, trade and barter, business organization, and mercantile business. A broad range of buildings are associated with this theme including general stores, hotels, shops, and department stores.

The Nance County survey found thirty-four (34) Commerce properties: eleven (11) were judged eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. These buildings include grain companies, hotels, and downtown stores.

A large number of Main Street commercial buildings were surveyed in Nance County. Previous NEHBS recordation of commercial buildings has found two main types: frame false-front buildings and brick buildings or business blocks. Unfortunately, false-front type buildings in Nance County have failed to survive with only two surveyed examples: NC01-011, and NC03-109. Although few remain in Nance County, false-front type buildings have been frequently surveyed in many of Nebraska's smaller towns. The common features of this type include one-story rectangular-shaped buildings with gable roofs hidden behind a large facade. The false-front therefore hid the relatively small scale of the building. The Nance County false-front stores were generally built between 1880 and 1900.

The second type--the masonry commercial building or block--were found in the larger towns of the county. Typically built between 1900 and 1930, these buildings are one or two-story structures constructed of brick, cement block or clay tile. Commercial block buildings often included mixed-use functions; first floor stores with second floor lodge halls, opera houses, offices or hotels. Significant examples of this type illustrated below include the Andrews Block in Belgrade (NC01-001), and the former commercial block/bank in Genoa (NC03-101).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC01-001      **Belgrade**  
**DATE:** 1901, 1907  
**NAME:** Andrews Block

Excellent example of turn-of-the-century commercial architecture. Contributes to the historic character of Belgrade's central business district and in the study of mixed-use commercial building types in the Loess Hills region.



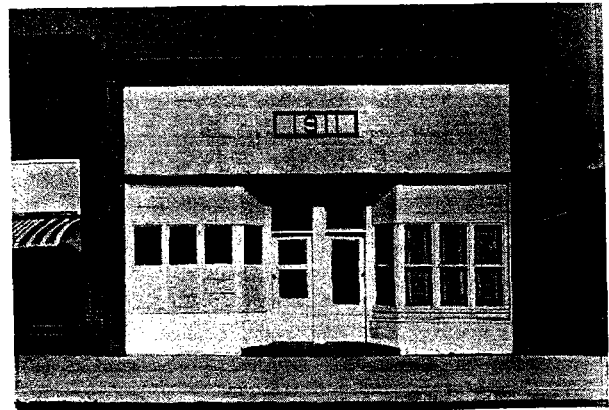
**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC01-002      **Belgrade**  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Commercial Building

Double-wide brick commercial building, each half composed of two stores. Although abandoned, this building is potentially significant for association with commerce during the period of development and growth in Nance County.



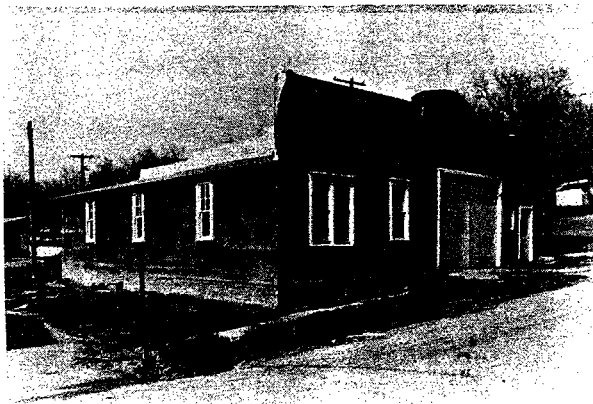
**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC01-003      **Belgrade**  
**DATE:** C1911  
**NAME:** Commercial Building

One-story commercial building with pressed-metal cornice and pressed-tin siding. Significant as an important resource in the study of early twentieth-century Nance County commercial development.



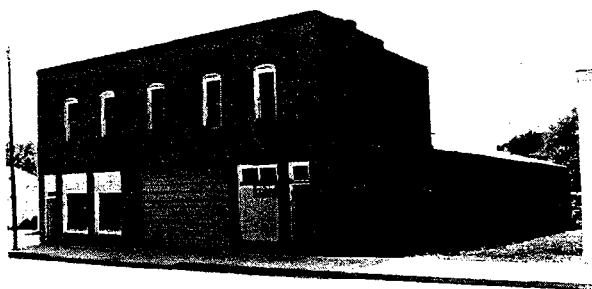
**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC01-004      Belgrade  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** Livery

Although abandoned, this one-story frame and pressed-tin sided livery is potentially eligible for its association to commerce during the period of settlement and expansion in the community of Belgrade.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC01-012      Belgrade  
**DATE:** C1920  
**NAME:** Commercial Garage

Large brick building purportedly built as an automobile dealership/service garage. Significant in the study of commercial activities related to early twentieth-century transportation in Nance County.



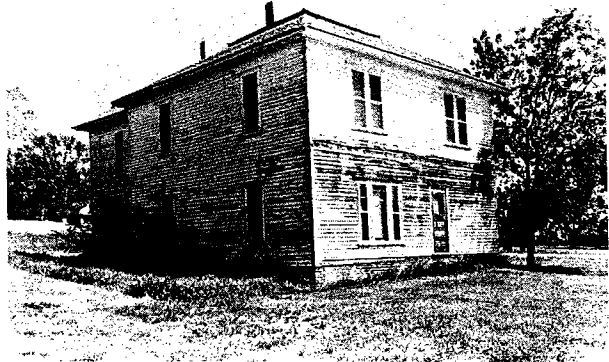
**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC01-013      Belgrade  
**DATE:** C1927  
**NAME:** Filling Station & Garage

Two separate frame buildings that retain their historical integrity and exhibit characteristics that exemplifies the evolution of automobile support facilities and their impact on the built environment.



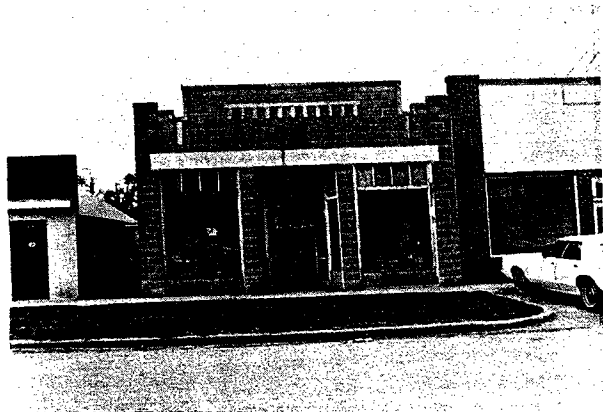
**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC01-014      Belgrade  
**DATE:** C1895  
**NAME:** Former Boarding House/Hotel

Although the full frontal entry porch has been removed, this late nineteenth-century boarding house/hotel is significant as a locally rare property type and for association with commerce and settlement in Belgrade.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC02-094      Fullerton  
**DATE:** C1905  
**NAME:** Commercial Building

One-story false-front cement block commercial building judged significant in the study of early twentieth-century retail commerce in Nance County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC03-101      Genoa  
**DATE:** C1895  
**NAME:** Commercial Building

Despite alterations to windows and entrys, the building is a good example of late nineteenth-century commercial architecture. Contributes to the historic character of Genoa's central business district and in the study of mixed-use commercial building types in the Loess Hills region.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC03-108      **Genoa**  
**DATE:** C1895  
**NAME:** Commercial Building

Despite vacancy, this two-story brick commercial building has retained its historic integrity and is significant for association with retail commerce during the period of Development and Growth in Nance County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC03-110      **Genoa**  
**DATE:** C1920  
**NAME:** Service Garage

One-story, brick service garage with stepped parapet. Significant contributor to Retail Commerce and Transportation related support facilities during the development and growth era in Nance County.



#### **Historic Context:**    **Services**

The historic context of Services refers to community support services provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities. This includes utilities such as gas, electricity, and water; waste disposal, fire fighting and disaster relief. Private professional services are also included in this context such as architecture, banking, medical and insurance industries.

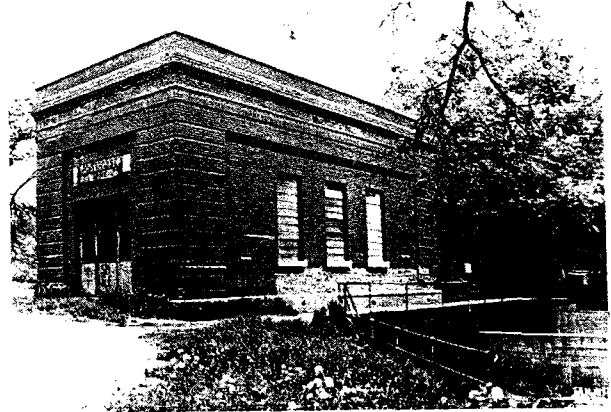
The Nance County survey found four (4) Service properties. Two (2) of these were judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register. The buildings include banks, utility buildings, and professional offices.

Noticeably absent from the inventory of Service properties are bank buildings. Typically banks are among the more important buildings surveyed in central business districts. Often located on prominent corner lots, banks were usually key buildings in business districts. Two significant examples of bank facilities were located in larger

commercial block buildings (NC01-001, and NC03-101) and were therefore included in the Commerce inventory of eligible buildings.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC02-045      Fullerton  
**DATE:** C1915  
**NAME:** Nebr. Gas & Electric Co. Power house

This brick one-story power house exhibits massing, characteristics and detailing of Neo-Classical Revival style architecture. Potentially significant for its association with power generation during the early twentieth-century and as a rare property type.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** NC02-113      Fullerton  
**DATE:** C1895  
**NAME:** Thompson Professional Building

One-story brick building with pressed-metal cornice and symmetrical facade. Important for association with professional services in Fullerton and for its historic integrity.



**Historic Context: Settlement**

Settlement is a broad theme that refers to land division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership including settlement patterns created by political, religious, or commercial organizations. Historic buildings related to this theme can include planned communities, ethnic or religious enclaves, subdivisions, residential areas in towns and cities, apartments, farmhouses, parsonages, and most commonly, the individual dwelling. Houses represent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance-level surveys. The Nance County survey was no exception: 369 houses were recorded, or 36% of all buildings surveyed.

Although houses are such a common aspect of our surroundings, describing and comparing them can be complicated; variations result from period of construction, building material, and possible ethnic heritage of builders. The following categories provided the basis for evaluating houses for the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey.

**1. High Style/Popular Architectural Styles.** Houses significant under this category include good examples of popular architectural styles, for example, Queen Anne and Bungalow styles. To be included in the reconnaissance-level survey under this category, houses exhibited characteristic elements of the style, and retained historic integrity. For general descriptions of the styles, please refer to p. 55-56.

**2. Folk/Vernacular.** This category refers to houses that are significant for construction of local or regional materials such as stone, log, baled hay, and sod. Vernacular also refers to houses that are difficult to label as a specific architectural style, but retain integrity and therefore contribute to the study of Nebraska houses.

**3. Potential Ethnic Associations.** Houses that may be significant for association with various ethnic and immigrant groups that established homes, urban, and rural communities in Nebraska in the nineteenth and twentieth-centuries.

**4. Contributes to district.** Individual houses whether in a rural or urban setting may be important as part of a larger group of houses or for association with an ethnic community, as a planned or designed community, or as a distinctive area or subdivision in a city or town.

The following inventory illustrates those houses determined eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register at the reconnaissance-level for one or more of the categories discussed above. Eligible houses exhibited an exceptional level of historic integrity. The inventory provides site numbers (NEHBS), location, and approximate dates of construction.

**FOLK/VERNACULAR: C1875-C1900**



**NC00-038**

**Abandoned Farmhouse: Vernacular**

**Rural**

**C1875**



**NC00-046**

**Abandoned Farmhouse: Vernacular**

**Rural**

**C1880**



NC00-071  
Abandoned Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural  
C1885



NC00-170  
Abandoned Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural  
C1885



NC01-020  
House: Vernacular

Belgrade  
C1895



NC01-021  
House: Vernacular

Belgrade  
C1895



NC01-024  
House: Vernacular

Belgrade  
C1890



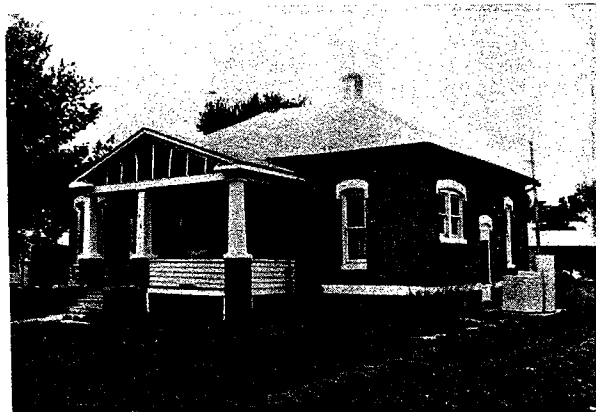
NC02-042  
House: Vernacular

Fullerton  
C1880



NC02-063  
House: Vernacular

Fullerton  
C1890



NC03-002  
House: Vernacular

Genoa  
C1875



NC03-050  
House: Vernacular

Genoa  
C1875



NC03-051  
House: Vernacular

Genoa  
C1885



NC03-073  
House: Vernacular

Genoa  
C1885



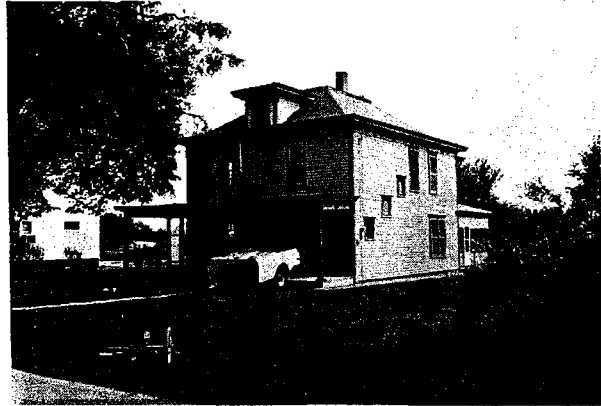
**VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: High Victorian Italianate Style, C1890-1900**



NC03-009

House: Italianate Style

Genoa  
C1895



NC03-036

House: Italianate Style

Genoa  
C1890

**VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Queen Anne Style, C1890-C1915**



NC00-115

House: Simplified Queen Anne

Rural  
C1915



NC00-166

House: Simplified Queen Anne

Rural  
C1900



NC00-148

House: Simplified Queen Anne

Rural  
C1890



NC01-018

House: Simplified Queen Anne

Belgrade  
C1890



NC01-027  
House: Simplified Queen Anne

Belgrade  
C1895



NC02-020  
House: Simplified Queen Anne

Fullerton  
C1890



NC02-034  
House: Simplified Queen Anne

Fullerton  
C1890



NC03-035  
House: Simplified Queen Anne

Genoa  
C1905



NC03-038  
House: Simplified Queen Anne

Genoa  
C1890



NC03-084  
House: Simplified Queen Anne

Genoa  
C1905



NC02-009  
House: Queen Anne Style

Fullerton  
C1895



NC02-025  
House: Queen Anne Style

Fullerton  
C1895



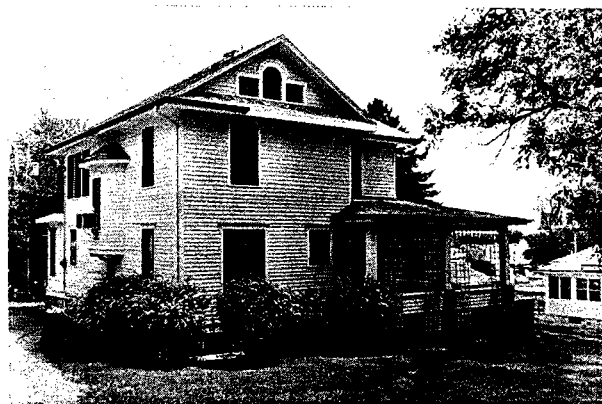
NC02-076  
House: Queen Anne Style

Fullerton  
C1890



NC02-102  
House: Queen Anne Style

Fullerton  
C1895



NC03-013  
House: Queen Anne Style

Genoa  
C1910



NC03-014  
House: Queen Anne Style

Genoa  
C1905



NC03-026

House: Queen Anne Style

Genoa

C1895



NC03-034

House: Queen Anne Style

Genoa

C1900

POPULAR HOUSES: C1905-C1915



NC02-015

House:

Fullerton

C1905



NC02-021

House:

Fullerton

C1910



NC01-031

House:

Belgrade

C1910

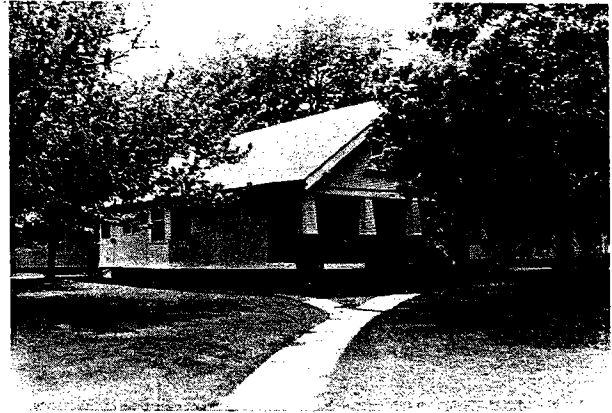
**POST-VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Craftsman Style, C1910-C1925**



**NC01-041**

**House: Craftsman Style**

**Belgrade  
C1917**



**NC02-078**

**House: Craftsman Style**

**Fullerton  
C1915**



**NC02-081**

**House: Craftsman Style**

**Fullerton  
C1925**



**NC03-012**

**House: Craftsman Style**

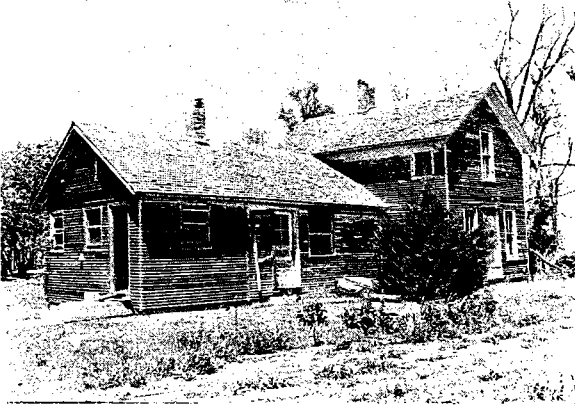
**Genoa  
C1915**

### **Nance County House Type Summary**

During fieldwork for historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that many houses are not great examples of specific architectural styles. Since the goal of NEHBS is to document all houses with historic integrity, the NESHPO has developed a recording system, the method and rationale are described as follows.

Whether high style, folk/vernacular, or popular, houses can be analyzed for their shapes and frequency of occurrence in a given area. In the case of vernacular houses documenting the form can be especially important since there may not be other convenient ways to describe them. Many historians have developed methods to describe ordinary houses; while the methods vary considerably, most resort to descriptions of the overall shape (form or mass) of the house. The descriptions usually focus on the size, shape, and roof types.

The Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses stylistic terms where possible, and also a system to describe and categorize houses based on five elements. The method visually records form (e.g., rectangular, square); width; number of stories; roof type (e.g., gable, hip); and orientation to the street. These elements are computerized to determine dominant types in survey areas. A brief description of the most numerous combinations and their characteristics identified in Nance County begins on the following page.



NC00-170

Rural



NC00-176

Rural

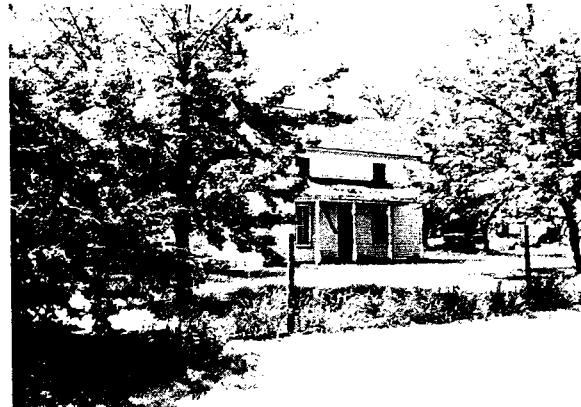
**Family #1**

This family is characterized by a rectangular shape, gable roof house with the narrow end facing the street. These types, with variations, accounted for over one-third (33.9%) of all Nance County house types.



NC00-071

Rural



NC00-163

Rural

**Family #2**

This family, composed of eleven various types, represents 21% of all Nance County house types. This type is virtually identical to Family #1 with the exception of the orientation toward the street. In this case, the long dimension of the house is parallel to the street.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By nature, reconnaissance level surveys often generate more questions than answers and can be viewed only as the beginning of further research. Throughout the Nance County survey, observations were made about buildings or themes that warranted further study. Recommendations include National Register nominations as identified in the Inventory (see p. 20-52), suggested historic context development, and theme studies.

### Potential Historic Contexts



**NC00-116: Frame crib/granary with diagonal siding, rural Nance County.**

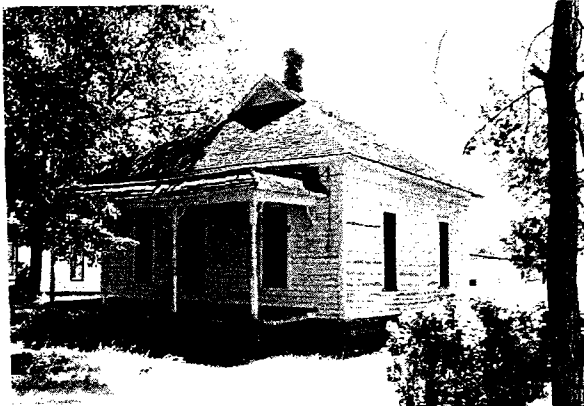
Based on the large number of resources identified and basic research undertaken for the Nance County survey, further research regarding the county's agricultural development should be conducted. The historic context report for Nance County agriculture is Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production. To date, this report has not been developed: therefore, it is our recommendation that this report be written. In surveys of other Nebraska counties, the agriculture context reports were used as a basis for determining the eligibility of rural properties for reconnaissance level survey. Without the benefit of this report, the survey team relied upon the potential significance of farm related buildings with regard to the settlement time frame of the county.

Two settlement related contexts also appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in Nance County: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement (H.C.: 16.05.) and Land Ownership: The Homestead Act of 1862 (H.C.: 16.01.). Properties of historic



significance with respect to these topics are found in the Agriculture Inventory (p. 28-36) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 41-52).

### Ethnic Groups



The development of historic contexts for Nance County ethnic groups is also recommended. The 1880 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign born persons in Nance County were from Sweden and Norway, totalling close to seven percent of the total population. Many of these settlers lived in the eastern part of the county. By 1890 the percent of the population that was Swedish had dropped to just over two percent, with Germans just below that number. The German settlers selected land in the western part of the county near Timber Creek. The Polish population first showed up in the 1890 census and totalled almost two and one-half percent in 1900. They were concentrated in the Krakow area, southwest of Genoa. In 1920 the Polish settlers comprised the largest group in the county, although the Swedes were close behind. Although not showing up with large numbers in the census, Danish settlers selected land near Skeedee. From 1920 on, the percentage of foreign born in Nance County steadily declined.

Therefore, it is our recommendation that historic context reports for Swedish-American, German-American, and Polish-American settlement in Nance County be developed. The development of these reports would allow further evaluation of properties surveyed in areas settled by these immigrant groups.

## Conclusion



It is our belief that people, and the places they live, are the raw materials of history. The built environment, and its development through time, are proper subjects for research for it is through the study of the past that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The need for preserving historic properties was expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress on the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act:

"In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1992, America has passed the halfway point in the forty-year period of expansion delineated in this speech. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This does not say that all older buildings are worthy of preservation. The neglect or destruction of non-contributing buildings has no adverse affect on the historic character of the built environment. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials to the concept of historic preservation is a topic not open to subjectivity. It is imperative that documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions made regarding the cultural value of historic properties. It was toward this goal that the historic buildings of the Loess Hills, Central Plains and Southeast regions were preliminarily recorded. It is our hope that the historic properties within this region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

GLOSSARY

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**APPENDIX 1: Glossary of Architectural Styles**

This glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Style names are followed by dates suggesting general periods of construction, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic features. These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication "Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

**Italianate 1870-1890**

A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped two-story buildings have low-pitched hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

**Queen Anne 1880-1900**

A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses have asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

**County Capitol 1880-1910**

This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

**Romanesque Revival 1880-1920**

These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature. Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

**Late Gothic Revival 1880-1930**

A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

**Eclectic 1890-1910**

An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

**Shingle 1890-1920**

Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

GLOSSARY

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**Neo-Classical Revival 1900-1920**

Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns. Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

**Renaissance Revival 1900-1920**

The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches. Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

**Georgian or Colonial Revival 1900-1930**

A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices. The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash. The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

**Spanish Colonial Revival 1900-1920**

These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

**Prairie 1900-1930**

This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site. Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide overhanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

**Period 1920-1930**

Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

**Modernistic 1930-1940**

Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons. Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 2: Rural and Town Inventories of All Surveyed Properties

NC00: RURAL, NANCE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES  
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC OBJ.			
*NC00-001		FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*NC00-002		SHARPE MEMORIAL CHAPEL	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.6	C
*NC00-003		FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*NC00-004	C1910	BELGRADE UP DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.3	C
*NC00-005		BRIDGE	13.03	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	N
*NC00-006		BRIDGE	13.03	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	N
*NC00-007		BRIDGE	13.03	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	N
*NC00-008		BRIDGE	13.03	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	C
*NC00-009	C1885	SUNNY SIDE CEMETERY	02.00, 18.04.02	0	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
*NC00-010	1922	SWERTZIC BARN	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
*NC00-011	C1915	FARM	08.04	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
NC00-012	C1890	FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	16.5.1, 08.1	C
NC00-013	C1885	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-014	C1895	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-015	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
NC00-016	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
NC00-017	C1895	FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-018	C1875	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	3	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-019	C1895	FARM	08.04	13	0	2	0	08.1	P
NC00-020	C1915	FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-021	C1915	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-022	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-023	C1900	NORTH STAR METHODIST CHURCH	02.06	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
NC00-024	C1904	NORTH STAR BLACKSMITH SHOP	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	10.6.2	C
NC00-025	C1910	FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-026	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-027	C1915	FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-028	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-029	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
NC00-030	1929	ABANDONED SCHOOL DIST. #40	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
NC00-031	C1890	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-032	C1890	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-033	1883	GLENWOOD CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	4	0	02.3.1	P
NC00-034	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-035	C1915	FARM	08.04	10	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-036	C1915	FORMER GLENWOOD SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
NC00-037	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	P
NC00-038	C1875	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	3	0	2	0	16.5.1	P
NC00-039	C1885	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-040	C1885	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-041	C1885	FARM	08.04	7	0	2	0	08.1	P

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NC00-042	C1900	FORMER SCHOOL DIST. #5	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
NC00-043	C1890	FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-044	C1880	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-045	C1900	MORNING STAR CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
NC00-046	C1880	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC00-047	C1915	PLEASANT VALLEY SCHOOL DIST 11	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
NC00-048	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-049	C1920	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
NC00-050	C1920	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
NC00-051	C1915	FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-052	C1920	FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-053	C1895	FARM	08.04	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-054	C1915	FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-055	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	P
NC00-056	C1925	ABANDONED HOG BARN	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.07	P
NC00-057	C1895	FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-058	C1913	HOUSE ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC00-059	C1895	FARM	08.04	10	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-060	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-061	C1890	FARM	08.04	9	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-062	C1905	ABANDONED FARM (BY NORTH STAR)	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-063	C1915	FARM	08.04	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-064	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-065	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-066	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-067	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
NC00-068	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-069	C1875	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-070	C1870	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	7	0	2	0	08.1	P
NC00-071	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	16.05, 08.04	2	0	1	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	P
NC00-072	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-073	C1910	FARM	08.04	8	0	2	0	08.1	P
NC00-074	C1900	FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-075	C1905	FARM	08.04	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-076	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-077	C1910	FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-078	C1900	FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-079	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-080	C1908	PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH/CEM/PARS	02.03	3	1	4	0	02.1.4,02.3.1,02.	C
NC00-081	C1910	FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	P
NC00-082	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1, 06.3.1:1	C
NC00-083	C1880	RED WING CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
NC00-084	C1910	FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-085	C1890	FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	P
NC00-086	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-087	C1905	FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	P
NC00-088	C1915	FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-089	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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NC00-090	C1890	FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-091	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	9	0	0	0	08.1	C
NC00-092	C1885	FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
NC00-093	C1920	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
NC00-094	C1915	FARM	08.04	7	0	4	0	08.1	C
NC00-095	C1948	FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-096	C1900	FORMER SCHOOL DIST. #55	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
NC00-097	C1915	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-098	C1895	FARM	08.04	7	0	2	0	08.1	P
NC00-099	C1915	FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
NC00-100	C1890	FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-101	C1910	SUNNY GRANGE FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-102	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-103	C1905	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
NC00-104	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-105	C1915	HOUSE & BARN ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	2	0	1	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
NC00-106	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-107	C1905	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-108	C1920	FARM	08.04	4	0	3	0	08.1	C
NC00-109	C1900	FARM	08.04	14	0	4	0	08.1	P
NC00-110	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-111	C1895	FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-112	C1915	FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-113	C1915	FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-114	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	4	0	08.1	C
NC00-115	C1920	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
NC00-116	C1915	FARM	08.04	10	0	0	0	08.1	P
NC00-117	C1905	FARM	08.04	10	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-118	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-119	C1905	FARM	08.04	9	0	2	0	08.1	P
NC00-120	C1890	FARM	08.04	9	0	3	0	08.1	E
NC00-121	C1910	FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-122	C1910	FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-123	C1885	FARM	08.04	9	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-124	C1910	FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-125	C1915	CLAY TILE SILO	08.04	0	0	1	0	08.1.13	C
NC00-126	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-127	C1900	FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-128	C1890	FARM	08.04	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-129	C1890	FARM	08.04	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-130	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-131	C1895	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
NC00-132	C1885	VALLEY VIEW CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	4	0	02.3.1	C
NC00-133	C1920	FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
NC00-134	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-135	C1910	ABANDONED FARM BUILDINGS	08.04	3	0	3	0	08.1.02	P
NC00-136	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-137	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-138	C1885	SKEEDEE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C

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NC00-139	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-140	C1885	CEMETERY	02.00	1	0	1	0	02.3.1	C
NC00-141	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	P
NC00-142	C1910	HOUSE & BARN ON NC DAIRY FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1.02, 16.5.1	C
NC00-143	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-144	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	16.05, 08.04	2	0	2	0	08.1	P
NC00-145	C1900	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-146	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-147	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.04.02	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-148	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04, 18.	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC00-149	C1910	FORMER GLENDALE SCHOOL	06.01.01	2	0	0	0	06.3.1	P
NC00-150	C1890	FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-151	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-152	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-153	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
NC00-154	C1915	FARM	08.04	9	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-155	C1875	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	8	0	0	0	08.1	C
NC00-156	C1885	FARM WITH ABANDONED HOUSE	08.04	10	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-157	C1913	ST. PETER & PAUL CHURCH COMPLEX	02.01	2	1	14	0	06.3.1, 02.3.1	P
NC00-158	C1910	FARM	08.04	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-159	C1880	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04, 18.	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-160	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.05.03	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-161	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04, 18.	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-162	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
NC00-163	C1890	FARM	08.04	8	0	2	0	08.1	P
NC00-164	C1890	FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1	C
NC00-165	C1925	BARN	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
NC00-166	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC00-167	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
NC00-168	C1890	FARM	08.04	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
NC00-169	C1910	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-170	C1885	FARM (P FOR HOUSE ONLY)	16.05, 08.04	2	0	2	0	16.5.1, 08.1	P
NC00-171	C1915	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-172	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-173	C1885	BELGRADE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
NC00-174	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
NC00-175	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-176	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	P
NC00-177	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
NC00-178	C1895	FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-179	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-180	C1890	FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-181	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-182	C1905	FARM	08.04	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-183	C1895	FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
NC00-184	C1900	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-185	C1900	FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
NC00-186	C1895	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	P
NC00-187	C1905	FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C



## APPENDICES

NC01: BELGRADE, NANCE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES  
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLOGS.	CONTRIBUTING SITE	STRUC	OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
NC01-001	1901,	ANDREWS BLOCK	12.02.04, 15.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.3, 15.1.1, 12.1.1	E
NC01-002	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
NC01-003	C1911	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
NC01-004	C1890	LIVERY	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	13.3.2.6	P
NC01-005	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
NC01-006	1906	COOLEY BUILDING/ASSOC. HALL	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2, 05.1.2	C
NC01-007	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
NC01-008	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
NC01-009	C1890	VILLAGE HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.2	C
NC01-010	C1905	REBEKAH LODGE #299 (I.O.O.F.)	05.02.06	1	0	0	0	05.1.1	C
NC01-011	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
NC01-012	C1920	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	P
NC01-013	C1927	FILLING STATION & GARAGE	12.02.04, 13.03	2	0	0	0	13.3.3.3, 13.3.3.2	P
NC01-014	C1895	FORMER BOARDING HOUSE/HOTEL	12.02.04, 16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.6	P
NC01-015	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-016	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-017	C1890	HOUSE & COMMERCIAL/PROF. BLDG.	16.05, 12.02.04,	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 12.1.1, 1	C
NC01-018	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC01-019	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-020	C1895	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC01-021	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC01-022	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC01-023	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-024	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-025	C1920	BELGRADE PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	E
NC01-026	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-027	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC01-028	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
NC01-029	C1895	M.E. CHURCH (NOW UNITED METH)	02.06.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-030	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-031	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC01-032	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-033	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-034	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-035	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-036	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-037	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-038	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-039	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-040	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-041	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-042	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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NC01-043	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-044	C1895	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-045	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-046	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-047	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-048	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-049	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-050	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-051	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-052	C1910	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-053	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-054	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-055	C1887	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-056	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC01-057	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

NC02: FULLERTON, NANCE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES  
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.		
*NC02-001	1913-	CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	P
*NC02-002	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*NC02-003	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*NC02-004	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*NC02-005		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
NC02-006	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-007	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-008	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-009	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC02-010	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-011	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-012	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-013	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-014	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-015	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
NC02-016	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-017	C1905	CARRIAGE BARN WITH NC HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	13.3.2.8	P
NC02-018	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-019	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-020	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC02-021	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
NC02-022	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-023	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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NC02-024	1910	1ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	02.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
NC02-025	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
NC02-026	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-027	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-028	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
NC02-029	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-030	1908	1ST. M. E. CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
NC02-031	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-032	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-033	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-034	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
NC02-035	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-036	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-037	C1910	HOSUE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-038	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
NC02-039	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-040	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-041	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-042	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC02-043	C1938	BASEBALL GRANDSTAND	07.06.03.04, 04	0	0	1	0	07.3.4	P
NC02-044	C1920	SALE BARN	12.05.02	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
NC02-045	C1915	NE. GAS & ELEC. CO. POWER HSE.	15.02	1	0	3	0	15.6.1	P
NC02-046	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-047	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-048	C1905	FORMER CHURCH	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
NC02-049	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC00-050	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-051	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-052	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
NC02-053	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-054	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-055	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-056	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-057	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-058	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-059	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-060	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-061	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-062	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-063	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC02-064	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-065	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
NC02-066	1923	ECCLESIA SANCTI PETRI	02.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
NC02-067	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-068	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-069	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-070	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
NC02-071	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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NC02-072	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-073	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-074	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-075	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-076	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC02-077	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-078	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC02-079	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-080	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-081	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC02-082	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-083	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-084	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-085	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-086	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-087	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-088	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-089	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-090	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-091	1928	FULLERTON HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	1	0	0	0	06.3.4	E
NC02-092	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-093	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-094	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
NC02-095	1914	COMMERCIAL BUILDING/IOOF HALL	12.02.04, 05.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.2, 05.1.2	C
NC02-096	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-097	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-098	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-099	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-100	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-101	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-102	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
NC02-103	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-104	1897,	FULLERTON CHAUTAUQUA GROUNDS	07.06.03.04, 04	16	0	3	0	07.5.1	C
NC02-105	C1920	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
NC02-106	C1899	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
NC02-107	1900	HIRST & MURPHY COMMERCIAL BLDG	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
NC02-108	1894	R. FULLER COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
NC02-109	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
NC02-110	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
NC02-111	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
NC02-112	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
NC02-113	C1895	THOMPSON PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	P
NC02-114	C1925	CHEVROLET COMMERCIAL GARAGE	13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
NC02-115	C1890	FORMER CITY HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.1	C

## APPENDICES

NC03: GENOA, NANCE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES  
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC OBJ.		
*NC03-001		U.S. INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL	16.02.04.01	0	1	0	0	c
*NC03-002	C1860	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 E
*NC03-003	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
*NC03-004		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
*NC03-005		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
*NC03-006		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
*NC03-007		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
*NC03-008		GENOA UP DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2 C
NC03-009	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	5	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
NC03-010	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-011	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-012	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
NC03-013	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
NC03-014	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
NC03-015	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-016	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-017	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-018	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-019	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-020	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-021	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-022	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-023	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-024	C1890	ABANDONED CHURCH	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4 P
NC03-025	C1895	N. J. SKOOG'S HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-026	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
NC03-027	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-028	1911	EV. LUTH. AUGUSTANA CHURCH/PAR	02.03.04	1	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3
NC03-029	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-030	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-031	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-032	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-033	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-034	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
NC03-035	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
NC03-036	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
NC03-037	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-038	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
NC02-039	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-040	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-041	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-042	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
NC03-043	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C

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NC03-044	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-045	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
NC03-046	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-047	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-048	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-049	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-050	C1875	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC03-051	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC03-052	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC02-053	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-054	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-055	C1939	BRIDGE	13.02.03, 08.04	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	P
NC03-056	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-057	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-058	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-059	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-060	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-061	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-062	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-063	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-064	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-065	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-066	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-067	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-068	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-069	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-070	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-071	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-072	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-073	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
NC03-074	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
NC03-075	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-076	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-077	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-078	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-079	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-080	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-081	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-082	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-083	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-084	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC03-085	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-086	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
NC03-087	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-088	C1890	CARRIAGE BARN	16.05	1	0	0	0	13.3.2.8	C
NC03-089	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-090	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-091	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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NC03-092	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-093	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-094	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-095	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-096	C1900	1ST. CONG. U.C.C. CHURCH	02.05.02	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
NC03-097	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
NC03-098	1929	GENOA HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	1	0	0	0	06.3.4	P
NC03-099	C1920	FIRE HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.2.2	C
NC03-100	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
NC03-101	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.3	P
NC03-102	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
NC03-103	1915	BENJ. PERSON BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
NC03-104	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
NC03-105	1906	COMMERCIAL/MASONIC HALL BLDG.	12.02.04, 05.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
NC03-106	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
NC03-107	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
NC03-108	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
NC03-109	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
NC03-110	C1920	SERVICE GARAGE	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	P
NC03-111	1912	TOWN HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.1	C
NC03-112	C1885	GRAIN ELEVATOR	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	C

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